

culture farther northward." (F. N. Meyer's introduction and description.)

*Schizandra chinensis* (Turcz.) Baillon. (Magnoliaceae.) 40025. Seeds from Paoki, Shensi, China. "A perennial woody vine of slender growth, found in between tall scrub on shady places; foliage not unlike that of *Actinidia kolumbica*, but somewhat thinner and with red petioles. The carmine-red berries are borne in small spikes on fleshy stalks and they hang down gracefully; these berries are the size of currants; they possess a sub-acid, spicy, aromatic taste, but this last is somewhat too pronounced to make it acceptable right away to the majority of Caucasian people. The Chinese eat them much and claim they purify the blood and dislodge waste matter from the body. By selection better varieties could be obtained, no doubt, which might prove to be quite acceptable to the western palate. This vine deserves to be experimented with for the following purposes: as an ornamental cover vine for shady places, as a possible new fruiting vine to be grown on trellises on northern exposures, and as medicinal plant having apparently some value as a blood cleanser. Chinese name *Wu wei tzu*, meaning 'fruit of five tastes.'" (F. N. Meyer's introduction and description.)

*Stylidium* sp. (Cornaceae.) 40032. Seeds from near Yuyin chen, Kansu, China. "A shrub or small tree, bearing leaves of many forms, some being very large and of lopsided, elliptical shape, while others have five points and are small, resembling leaves of *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Found in somewhat damp places at the foot of embankments or along streams. Of value as a striking looking garden and park shrub for mild-wintered regions." (F. N. Meyer's introduction and description.)

*Telopea speciosissima* (Smith) R. Brown. (Proteaceae.) 40064. Seeds of the waratah from the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, New South Wales. Presented by the Director, Mr. J. H. Maiden. "Although this beautiful and very uncommon evergreen shrub was introduced from the Blue Mountains of New South Wales as long ago as 1789, it has very rarely been seen in flower in England. The deep crimson, tubular flowers are about one inch long, and are borne in a dense globular head surrounded by an involucre of ovate-lanceolate blood-red bracts, each measuring from two to three inches in length. The firm leathery leaves are cuneate-oblong in shape, and measure about 6 inches long by one and one-half inch broad. They are toothed in the upper part, and are